

February 7th.

Mr. LEA, President, in the Chair.

Forty-nine members present.

The following were presented for publication :

“Descriptions of new species of American Fluvial Gasteropods, by J. G. Anthony.”

“Supplement to a Catalogue of the Venomous Serpents in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, by E. D. Cope.”

“Catalogue of the Calamarian Serpents in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, with notes and descriptions, by E. D. Cope.”

Mr. Binney called attention to a species of *Leda*, presented this evening, which, Dr. Gould states, is common to Japan and Massachusetts.

A discussion on geographical distribution then took place, in which Dr. Le Conte mentioned that he had prepared a map representing the provinces of geographical distribution of Coleoptera in the territories of the United States; he divides the temperate part of the continent into three (or perhaps four) districts: 1. *Atlantic*, extending westwardly to the longitude of the mouth of the Platte; 2. *Central*, extending from the mouth of the Platte to the Sierra Nevada; 3. *Pacific*, including the water shed of the maritime Pacific coast. These districts are each divided into several provinces, and with larger collections the Central, as at present defined, may be found to be in reality two districts, limited by the Rocky Mountains; of these the eastern will be called the *Central*, and the western the *Interior* district. This map accompanies a memoir on the Coleoptera of Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico, published in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.

Mr. Binney remarked, that having prepared for the Smithsonian Institution a catalogue of the terrestrial and fluviatile Gasteropods of North America, he was able to present the following results:

Of the boreal regions but little is known. The only data we have are from Greenland. Both the fresh water and land species are peculiar to that country, excepting the European *Helix hortensis*, which has been introduced also in Canada and New England.

Of Mexico also but little is known. A few of its land species are found in Texas; they are, however, confined to that region, not extending farther north. The genera are more tropical than in the rest of the continent. Fluvial species are very rare in Mexico, judging from the few data we have. The species appear different from those of the Atlantic region.

On the west coast the species of land shells are quite distinct from those of the Atlantic region, excepting *Bulimus zebra*; the genera, however, are the same, though fewer in number. Among the fluviatile species are found eleven species of Pulmonates, which also inhabit the Atlantic region.

In the Atlantic region are two or three species of land shells found in Europe, and a few fluviatile Pulmonates. The occurrence of the Asiatic species quoted from the United States may well be doubted.

The following table shows the facts presented by Mr. Binney. It is necessarily imperfect, owing to the small amount of material, the somewhat confused synonymy, &c.

Column 1 contains the species found in the Pacific region.

Column 2, those of the Atlantic region.

Column 3, those common to the Pacific and Atlantic region.

Column 4, those of Mexico, excepting the west coast.  
 Column 5, those common to Mexico and the Atlantic region.  
 Column 6, those of Greenland.

Class GASTEROPODA.			1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Order PECTINIBRANCHIATA.									
Suborder ROSTRIFERA.									
Family.	Subfamily.	Genus.							
AMPULLARIADÆ.		Ampullaria.....	0	4	0	5	0	0	9
CYCLOPHORIDÆ.	CYCLOTINÆ.	Cyclotus.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	CYCLOPHORINÆ.	Cyclophorus.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	LICININÆ.	Ctenopoma.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	CYCLOSTOMINÆ.	Tudora.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Cistula.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		Chondroperna.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
HELICINIDÆ.		Helicina.....	0	6	0	22	2	0	26
		Schazicheilæ.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
LITTORINIDÆ.		Amnicola.....	2	18	0	0	0	0	20
TRUNCATELLIDÆ.		Truncatella.....	1	4	0	1	1	0	5
MELANIADÆ.		Melania.....	9	292	0	4	0	0	305
		Gyrotoma.....	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Leptoxis.....	3	54	0	0	0	0	57
		Io.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
VIVIPARIDÆ.		Viviparus.....	4	60	0	1	0	1	66
		Bithinia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VALVATIDÆ.		Valvata.....	0	8	0	1	0	0	9
Order SCUTIBRANCHIATA.									
Suborder PSEUDOBRANCHIA.									
PROSERPINADÆ.		Ceres.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Order PNEUMOBRANCHIATA.									
Suborder GEOPHILA.									
TESTACELLIDÆ.		Glandina.....	2	6	0	16	2	0	22
ARIONIDÆ.		Arion.....	1	1*	0	0	0	0	2
H† LICIDÆ.		Tebennophorus.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
		Limax.....	1	3	0	0	0	1†	4
		Vitrina.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
		Simpulopsis.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
		Succinea.....	4	15	0	2	0	1	22
		Helix.....	29	111†	0	31	6	2	167
		Bulimus.....	9	17	0	26	4	0	48
		Spiraxis.....	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
		Orthalicus.....	1	2	1	3	1	0	4
		Macroceramus.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Achatina.....	1	3	0	5	0	0	9
		Pupa.....	0	12	0	0	0	1	13
		Vertigo.....	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Cylindrella.....	0	4	0	15	0	0	19
VERONICELLIDÆ.		Veronicella.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ONCHIDIADÆ.		Onchidium.....	1		0	0	0	0	1
Suborder LIMNOPHILA.									
AURICULIDÆ.	MELAMPINÆ.	Melampus.....	1	8	0	1	1	0	9
	AURICULINÆ.	Alexia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Blauneria.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Leuconia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Carychium.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
LIMNEADÆ.		Limnæa.....	13	45	5	4	0	4	61
		Pompholyx.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Physa.....	10	30	2	3	0	0	41
		Planorbis.....	11	31	3	4	0	1	44
		Ancylus.....	4	10	0	0	0	0	14
			117	770	11	177	17	13	1048

\* Imported.

† Two species imported.

‡ Found also in the Atlantic region, and imported.

|| One species imported.

[Feb.